



THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I, NO. 39 HONOLULU, H. T., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

Europe is Aroused to Action at Last

ALL CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

No Doubt That the Chinese Government Ordered Massacre.

Capt. McCalla's Brilliant Work in Rushing Through a Guard for the American Legation. They Being the First Foreigners to Reach Peking.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A Sun cable from London says: It was not until to-day that the full measure of the wrath of the nations against the barbarous Orientals was realized and understood. Never has such a mighty cry for retribution swept over the earth. Nothing adequate to quench the thirst for revenge has been suggested, and the feeling of impotence is beginning to exasperate Europe. In the face of this situation it is not surprising that the powers are unable to agree as yet on anything beyond the capture of Peking in a campaign as ruthless and as deadly as modern engines of war can make it.

Uncertainty as to future plans implies no disagreement. On this subject I am glad to make an announcement which is so important that it may almost be taken as a guarantee of the peace of the world so far as the relation of the powers over the Eastern question is concerned. It is this:

France will uncompromisingly oppose any division of China and even any change in so-called spheres of influence in that country. I say this on the authority of a man who has the knowledge and right to speak for France. Russia's plans or desires will have no effect on the French attitude. "In this matter it would be folly and worse than folly," said this statesman in a long conversation on the subject two or three days ago, "for any Western nation or even combined Europe to attempt to bring this vast mass of humanity under the control of an alien government. You speak of India, but how long, think you, could Great Britain control it, did she not hold the balance of power between two antagonistic native races there? The powers can do no more in China than to inflict such retribution as seems best designed to leave a permanent memory of the punitive resources of the Western world, and to leave China to be governed by Chinese."

My informant added that France would even oppose the removal of the capital from Peking to the coast, which would mean Nanking, because this would involve the replacing of Manchu rulers by Chinese, a change which would be scarcely less revolutionary and difficult of accomplishment than the conquest of the empire by Europe.

WAR OF TWO CIVILIZATIONS FOR SUPREMACY IN THE WORLD.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Sun cable from Berlin says: In a leader on the massacre at Peking, the Cologne Gazette today says: A certain Chinese element, if not the Chinese Government or Chinese people, has forced war upon us, and it was shown in the Peking massacre what form this war must take. All Western civilization must now arm for vengeance. The Chinese must be treated as cannibals and Peking razed to the ground. The Chinese must be compelled to rebuild it as a free city according to precepts of modern civilization. Now is the time when the vitality of two civilizations must be put to the final test, and the nations of the West must emerge victorious, be the sacrifice what it may.

MISS WOODWARD'S LAST LETTER TO HER FATHER.

At End of May the Situation Was Growing Alarming—Hoped to Get Away.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mrs. W. S. Woodward, wife of Morgan S. Woodward of No. 1620 Forest avenue, Evanston, with her daughter, Ione, has been the guest of United States Minister E. H. Conger and Mrs. Conger in Peking since April 4. Mr. Woodward's last words from the scene of the atrocities were written by Miss Woodward, and reached Chicago several days ago. It teemed with pending troubles, and uttered clearly the fears of the Minister that serious trouble was bound to come. Miss Woodward is hardly 17, yet her letter might have been written by an adult, so strongly and firmly is it drawn. It reads as follows:

"United States Legation, Peking, China, May 28, 1900.

"We are approaching a serious crisis. The Ministers met yesterday at the Spanish Legation, and, after having consulted together (eleven being present), told the Tsung-li-Yamen that they

must get a decree against the Boxers from the Emperor, which the Yamen have at last consented to do. The Emperor is to state the punishment and penalties for the crimes of the leaders, and to have them enforced, unless conditions are changed and the Boxers stop their lawlessness.

"To-day they burned the railroad bridge near Tientsin, and foreigners have all left the city on the other side of the bridge. Mr. Conger is very grave, and says it is a serious time, and that a few days, perhaps to-morrow, will culminate either in the Emperor quelling the forces, or in the Boxers getting more power, and then, heaven help us, because she has a family. He says he would not think of staying if he did not have to do so. The Russian Minister has sent his wife and daughter to the seaside, so that if connections were broken between Peking and the coast they might stand some show of escaping, while we would have to go on horseback or in sedan chairs to get away, even if we were permitted to leave, which way is impossible in a short while. Mr. Conger's family, of course, will not leave, as they are all together, but they strongly advise us to, if things become more serious.

"A week ago 500 Christian refugees

came to the Catholic compound from a village where the Boxers had killed by throwing them into fire, sixty men, women and children. The Bishop is half crazed with fear, and the poor French Minister is besieged with questions and prayers for help from thousands of Catholics all over the country. He is nearly overcome with the gravity of the situation. Mr. Conger says that the only way we would be massacred would be that the Boxers would burn all the legations and the people in them.

"We are in hopes that Admiral Seymour will stay long enough so that we can arrange to go as far as Tientsin with him, as it is very risky for two women alone on a Chinese train, but he is only going to stay long enough to talk over the matter with Mr. Conger, and then return to send us guards, probably a battalion of marines. By that time the railroad may be destroyed, and the marines will have to march from Taku Bar to Peking, a distance of about one hundred miles. Even then the small number, which of necessity can only be sent, will be on guard against a mob of 1,000,000 Boxers.

"Miss Condit Smith of Washington is here, and there is no telling what she will do. She is a young lady of 22, and has been all around. She may go on, even in the face of this great danger. I tell you, the question is very serious, and mother is already packing her trunks so as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Mr. Conger would not hesitate to tell her to go at once, and he would expect us to leave, whether we thought we ought to remain or not, for the fewer women he has on his hands, the better he will feel.

"Well, do not worry until you have more occasion to, and if the worst comes and we are forced to leave, we will cable 'safe'.

"With love to all the blessed family and friends, for I won't do such a silly thing as to say good-bye, but don't forget us. Lovingly, I am your own daughter, IONE."

"This cablegram of 'safe' has not been received, and the probabilities are that when the crisis did develop, Mrs. and Miss Woodward found it impossible to leave Peking, and were forced to remain and share the fate of the legation people. Mr. Woodward has been in constant communication with the authorities in Washington, but the information from there is meager enough. On Friday he cabled to John Goodnow, Consul General at Shanghai, for news of his wife and daughter, and to find out if they had escaped from Peking, but at a late hour to-day he had received no reply.

TROOPS EMBARK AT MANILA FOR CHINA.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A Sun cable from Manila, dated July 15, says: The transports Plimsire, Indiana and Wyandott start for China to-day. They will carry the Fourteenth Regiment and a battery of the Fifth Artillery to Taku. Calm weather, which has prevailed for the past few days, greatly facilitated the embarkation of troops, guns and supplies. This is the best equipped expedition that has left the Philippines. It carries three months' provisions and winter clothing for 5000 men, 1,000,000 rifle cartridges and four siege guns, under command of Ordnance Captain Crozier.

PRESIDENT READY TO ACT IN EMERGENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Military officials are quite unanimous in the belief that more troops will be necessary to carry on an effective campaign in the Philippines and in China and that in order to secure them an extra session of Congress must be called. Some officials of the Navy Department hold the same belief. At all events, the present Secretary of War and Navy are not going to be caught napping. Preparations are going rapidly forward looking to the equipment of a large additional force, and if developments require prompt action, or a sudden increase in the number of troops, it is possible that these departments will not be unprepared. Though the idea of an extra session of Congress is now rejected publicly by the President and his Cabinet advisers, it is well understood that if the situation demands it the President will be as prompt to act then as he has been in ordering all of the available troops at once to be mobilized for Chinese service.

WHITE SOUNDS WARNING OF CRY FOR VENGEANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—While the State Department has not made public these facts, it has received most revolting details of the terrible international tragedy at Peking, and is proceeding to take action accordingly. It is easy to understand why this information is not at once made public, when one remembers the large colonies of Chinese residents in Pacific coast cities, and the ancient grudge which workmen of that section have ever borne them.

Yesterday former Senator White of California called on Secretary Hay and told him if it ever becomes known that American women in China had been outraged or tortured there, will certainly be a riot in San Francisco's Chinatown. He said the prejudice against the Chinese is as strong as ever on the Pacific slope, and that it will surely find expression in lawlessness as soon as there is confirmation of reports as to conditions in Peking. White said the notion prevailed on the Pacific

PRINCE TUAN'S TREATMENT OF FOREIGN SYMPATHIZERS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A report has reached official Chinese quarters here of a shocking tragedy in Peking not heretofore shown in any of the reports from China. This appears in a paper printed in the Chinese text, and although it is in no way official, and may be a part of the exaggerated gossip of the situation, it has none the less attracted the attention of the Chinese Minister here.

PREPARED FOR DEATH IF THE WORST CAME.

BERLIN, July 16.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received private information from London that a private letter was received there from Lady Claude MacDonald, wife of the British Ambassador at Peking, written when the situation was growing threatening, saying that all the ladies of the legation had supplied themselves with poison.

CHINESE EDICT ORDERING MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Herald cable from Shanghai, dated July 16, says: The Chinese authorities have given out the information, and alarmed at the effect it has produced, are attempting to deny or minimize it. No reliance whatever can be placed on this further evidence of their duplicity and unreliability. The object of these so-called friendly officials is to gain time.

ALLIES CAPTURED SIXTY-TWO CANNON.

BERLIN, July 18.—Admiral von Bendemann, commander of the German squadron, in his account of the fighting at Tientsin on July 14, says: "When the citadel was captured sixty-two guns fell into the hands of the allies."

The German commander said also: "Regular railway communication between Taku and Tientsin will be opened on July 18. It was decided to-day that the senior officer on the station should have military control of the line until it could be handed over to the ordinary authorities. The British admiral wished it to be handed over at once. The Russians have repaired the line and now occupy it."

LOSSES OF FOREIGN FORCES WERE SEVERE.

TIENTSIN, Saturday (Via Chefoo, July 17).—The Russians made up the right wing of the international column in the advance on the native town of Tientsin on Friday. As they moved steadily over the open plain toward the entrance of the city the Chinese shelled them from the walls. The Russians lost 200 killed and wounded.

During the night the Japanese, Americans and some English troops attacked the city on the left wing. The Japanese shelled the walls, and making a breach, gallantly entered first of all the international troops. The Americans occupied the most dangerous

SIXTEEN YEARS IN CHINESE WATERS.

A Well Known Engineer Talks About China.

THE CHARACTER OF HER PEOPLE.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT RAILROADS, TURNPIKES OR TELEGRAPH LINES.

People Are Fanatical and Believe Theirs the Only True Religion. Subjugation of the Country Impossible.

John Kelly, the well known engineer, spent sixteen years of an eventful life in Chinese waters. He is thoroughly posted on the Chinese character as revealed in the Flowery Kingdom.

"The Chinese in China are treacherous," said he to a Republican reporter last night. "They are cunning and fanatically brave. They hate Europeans. When I was in China, even in Hongkong, Europeans were compelled to travel in good sized parties to escape trouble. This was several years ago."

"The interior of China is unknown to Europeans. It has never been penetrated. The missionaries have gone further back than any others, but you might say that their missions are, or were, practically on the coast."

"In China proper there are no railroads, turnpikes, telegraph lines or horses. There are no means of communication except by runners. These runners travel on a dog-trot, much as you see them here. China is one vast anti-hill of humanity. Such a thing as a census is unknown there. Human beings in China are never counted. Human life is held in light esteem. When I was there ten years ago they claimed China had a population of 400,000,000. The same claim is made today. The women of China are prolific in maternity. It is not an uncommon thing to see sixteen and seventeen children in a family. The mothers seem to think a great deal of their children."

"Like all religious people, the Chinese are fanatical. They think theirs the only true religion. They worship idols, and like other countries, the priests largely mold opinion. But the opinions that they hold today are the

HOW THE AMERICAN GUARDS REACHED LEGATION AT PEKING.

VALLEJO, July 17.—A private letter, dated July 19, received here to-day by the wife of a naval officer from her husband, who is with the Asiatic squadron, says in regard to the heroism of Captain B. H. McCalla, who commanded the first landing party after the outbreak of the Chinese trouble:

"Many words of praise are spoken as to the heroism of Captain B. H. McCalla, who, when he landed, demanded a train to transport his men to Peking, and on being refused, seized a train and ran his men to Peking, and was the first to enter the city and place a guard around the legations. Having accomplished this away ahead of any European power, he returned to Taku for reinforcements. The railroad was destroyed and he was unable to return to Peking, but he is now with Admiral Seymour fighting his way to unfortunate Peking."

This letter also states that the commander of the Chinese fleet, when he was called upon to surrender, did so in the face of a vastly superior naval force of the allied nations; but upon being taken aboard the German ship he took his life with a revolver after saying that he preferred death to being returned to his countrymen after having surrendered. He declared he would be put to the most horrible torture before being killed by his own countrymen.

same that their ancestors held thousands of years ago. Their dress, customs and manners are the same. I have seen pictures, said to be a thousand years old, and the pictures in China of the artists of today are identical.

"I have always held, and I hold to-day, that you can't civilize—or what we call civilize—the Chinese as a race, no more than you can civilize the American Indian. But the Chinaman is entirely a different being from the American Indian. But the Chinaman is an enemy of the white man's civilization and die. No, not he. On the contrary, white civilization cannot stand Orientalism. It is as deadly as the reputed upas tree. What does this show? It shows that the Chinese are a great race. The only way that you can civilize the Chinese is by butchering them as they butcher others."

"I believe that all the armies in the world can't subjugate China. Let an army of 100,000 men attempt to invade China and they will be as quickly dispatched as a centipede placed in an ant's nest. True, Japan easily gained a victory over China, but it was on the water. Drop the 40,000,000 population of Japan into the center of China, and not one would expect to tell the horrible story."

"I can't tell what will be the end of this trouble in China, and I should hate to hazard a guess."

ARIZONA TOWN BURNED. Business Portion of Prescott Entirely Wiped Out.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., July 15.—A scene of the greatest desolation and feeling of deepest gloom pervades this town to-day. All that remains of the principal business portion of the town is tottering walls and piles of charred and burning debris.

The fire, which started at 10:45 o'clock last night, was under control at 3 o'clock this morning, when the fire fighters went a considerable distance in advance of the flames and blew up the buildings on the south side of Goodwin street, preventing them from crossing that street. The burned district embraces five blocks, in which were located the principal mercantile houses, both banks, both telegraph offices, the three newspaper offices, four hotels, every saloon and every restaurant, except one in the town, besides scores of private residences. To add to the prevailing gloom a high wind has prevailed all day, sending smoke, dust and burning embers in every direction, requiring the greatest vigilance to prevent another outbreak of the conflagration. Owing to the chaotic condition existing to-day it is impossible to obtain an accurate account of the loss or individual insurance. The most conservative estimate of the total loss places it at from a million to a million and a half dollars, and from interviews with insurance agents the total insurance does not exceed \$350,000.

Acting Governor Akers sent a proffer of assistance from Phoenix, and Hon. W. A. Clark of the United Verde Copper Company, who was visiting the works at Jerome, wired a draft for \$500.

All the sufferers from the fire are provided with food, shelter and clothing, and it is not thought any outside assistance will be required.

NATIVE HAWAIIANS HIGHLY INDIGNANT.

They Feel Hurt Over Treatment By Sheriff.

GRAND JURY LIST THE CAUSE.

WHAT EX-SPEAKER KAULAU-KOU SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

List Prepared By Him of Intelligent Hawaiians, Men of Property, and Who Speak English Fluently.

The native Hawaiians, as well as the newcomers, feel highly indignant at the manner in which they have been treated by High Sheriff Brown in the selection of grand and petit juries at the August term of court.

J. L. Kaulaukou, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives and chairman of the late Territorial convention, deprecates the action of the High Sheriff in totally ignoring the native Hawaiians in making his selection of grand jurors.

Another native Hawaiian, in speaking to a Republican reporter, said: "I am holding a responsible position under the government. There are six members in our family equally as capable as I am; men qualified to fill almost any position in the government, and certainly competent to act as grand jurors. I know of at least 200 native Hawaiians who speak the English language fluently—men of character and property."

"Now, I should like to ask why these gentlemen were ignored by the High Sheriff? Am I impertinent? I understand that we are now Americans, and I have been taught that America is the greatest democracy in the world; that equality reigns in the States and throughout her possessions; that one man is the equal of another; that there are no classes. Is this true? If it is, we certainly haven't Americanized here. Like the Republican delegates, it is lingering on the mainland."

The following list of native Hawaiians who speak, read and write the English language intelligently and who would be capable grand jurors, has been prepared by J. L. Kaulaukou: J. F. Colburn, George Kala, Dr. Huddy, C. H. Sheldon, A. S. Kalekale, P. D. Kellett, S. C. Dwight, Hiram Kolomoku, L. H. Macbeille, R. M. Duncan, D. K. Kala-kalani, Jr., Charles Noyes, W. H. C. Conney, John Newa Kanauli, John K. Kamaonohu, David S. Mahaula, Sol. Meheula, Isaac Testa, F. J. Testa, J. K. Prendergast, Joe Aea, C. H. Rose, J. K. Kumana, J. Kalana, James Keane, W. H. Crawford, Charles N. Arnold, Christian Conrath, Joseph Conrath, Leonard Hart, S. P. Correa, Willie Young, El. Stiles, John Naone, Henry Berteman, Kahoiwai, Joe Clark, J. Kane, E. K. Liliakalani, W. Rice, Philip Davis, Dan Kamakauahoa, Harry Davidson, R. N. Boyd, J. Markham, George Markham, E. Holt, George Holt, William Hunt, William Auld, Mike Harvey, Frank Harvey, C. H. Clark, Joe Rose, George C. Beckley, Captain Simerson, William Simerson, J. A. Cummins, J. K. Merseburg, J. Lemmon, M. C. Amama, J. W. Akana, A. S. Kalekale, M. Silva, David Kellogg, Carl Widemann, E. Hanapi, A. Jones, John Jones, J. N. Isapepa, Ben K. Kane, Ahu Hernandez, A. L. St. C. Pianaia, Sam Nowlein, George W. Macy, George Smithies, W. Smithies, Manly Hopkins, Charles Hopkins, Jr., Thomas R. Spencer, Thomas R. Mossman, Richard Mossman, E. A. Mossman, Sam Paulo, S. W. Mahuka, C. B. Dwight, M. E. Colburn, J. D. Cockett, D. K. Unama, Sam Wood, Sam Parker, Jr., E. Holstein, A. Smithies, David Hospihi, J. Makinala, J. Kumalee, J. Aiu, D. Kupheha, Joe Morse, E. Cooke, J. C. Lane, Charles Mahoe, Charles Molteno, John Crowder, C. P. Iaukea, George Nawaoka, R. W. Wilcox, Chris Holt, Star Kapa, R. Baker, Jr., John A. Baker, J. Crowell, S. K. Mahelona, J. D. Holt, J. H. Wise, Sam Parker, E. Woodward, A. K. Kula, T. K. Spencer, Sol. Hiram, Antonio Fernandez, James L. Aholo, E. J. Crawford, Sol. Kula, F. Bertelman, W. Davis, Duke Kamakauahoa, Isaac Cockett, T. Holstein, J. Morse, Lot Lane, Fat Lane, J. W. L. McGuire, Joe McGuire, Thomas McGuire, Ant. River, Joe Richard, Frank Robello, David Notley, L. D. Iaea, William Mossman, W. B. Jones, W. H. Jones, James Shaw, John Edwards, John Keawe, Charles P. Davis, John A. Apio, Harry Arnold, Charles Lewis, Moreno Hula, Thomas Gandall, James Auld, Isaac Adam, W. H. Smith, D. L. Naone, W. Aylett, Lui Aylett, R. Pahau, W. Allen, John Hirani.

CHOLERA IN FAMINE STRICKEN INDIA.

Nearly Twelve Thousand Deaths for the Week Ending July 7th.

LONDON, July 16.—The Governor of Bombay, telegraphing to the Secretary of State for India, says that there were 9928 cases of cholera in the famine districts during the week ending July 7th, of which 6474 were fatal, and that in the native states there were 9526 cases, of which 5891 were fatal. The total number of deaths on the relief works was 3670 which was 3.9 per cent. There has been a good rainfall in Surat, Khandesh and the western part of the Deccan, and rain has begun in parts of North Gujarat, where the numbers demanding relief is continuing to increase. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that there were heavier general rains last week in Bihar and the central provinces of Hyderabad. The rainfall was good, and sufficient for present needs in Rajput. In Central India there were moderate general rains. The sowing of crops has partly commenced. The monsoon was heavy in Surat and there were good falls in Kattywar and Thana. There have been insignificant rains in the Punjab for dry land sowing.

Notwithstanding the improved pro-

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Rodrigues Case Occupied the Court's Attention Yesterday.

Lawrence H. Doe temporary administrator of the estate of J. C. Riorden, has petitioned for allowance of accounts and final discharge.

D. K. Nalapaikai has petitioned that he be appointed administrator of the estate of Mele Kamaulani, who died intestate, leaving property valued at \$10,000.

In the case of Abigail Kalliehu vs. Lowell Kupan, the plaintiff through her attorney J. T. De Bolt, has joined in the demurrer filed by defendant and says complaint is sufficient in law to maintain action.

The Kapulani Estate Ltd. has filed a motion that a day be set for hearing its action against Deborah Puohina et al., an agreement case.

Arguments were heard by Judge Humphreys yesterday in the matter of Mannel Rodriguez vs. John F. Colburn. J. Alfred Magoon for plaintiff, Lorrin Andrews for defendant.